

The Crittenden Press

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MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1891.

NUMBER 10.

IN CONGRESS.

A Review of the Situation and Some of the Proposed Legislation.

PLEBES WILL BE RENDERED

Washington, Sept. 4. The pledge of the Chicago platform will be rendered. Every promise made by the Democratic party will be fulfilled. The repeal of the Sherman law is now virtually an accomplished fact. It may take ten days more to reach a vote in the Senate and possibly a couple of weeks longer to secure the final enactment of unconditional repeal into law. It is now settled, however, that it will be done promptly and according to the plan of the administration. The reform of the tariff is also assured and the work has already been inaugurated. The Committee on Ways and Means is fully organized and to-morrow it will begin its hearings. After the 25th of this month the work of putting a bill in shape will begin, and within six weeks it is calculated that a measure can be presented before the full committee for its final consideration.

The third and most important step is now just being taken at a conference of treasury officials and congressmen, all their friends and representatives of the administration. The result of this conference will probably be sweeping change in the banking laws of the country and the inauguration of a new system. This change will result of the agitation over monetary reform and the silver question, though it is in accord with one of the planks of the Chicago platform. The calculated, of course, that the monetary reform of the Sherman law will restore confidence in financial circles. Though it may not improve conditions to the extent desired, it is deemed.

crises them. All of these things have been taken into consideration by the Democratic leaders and as a result of various informal conferences held at the treasury department Sunday for the purpose of determining what might be the plan of the administration. The President was represented by Secretary Carlisle, and there were present John DeWitt Warren, N. S. Hall, member of the House committee on banking and currency, and Speaker Crisp. The whole subject was gone over, and while the conclusions reached by the conference have not taken final shape, it may be stated as a certainty that an administration bill will soon be introduced in both Houses of Congress. It will provide for a radical change in the National banking system of the country. The first step will be the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks. This idea is favored, it is claimed, by some of the leading financiers of the country. Petitions in favor of the repeal of the State bank tax have been received in great numbers from bankers and other financiers all over the South and West and from many portions of the East, and the sentiment in many instances is emphatically expressed in favor of a change of the present system that will permit a reorganization of the National banks as State institutions.

It is suggested, of course, that the government sustain supervision and control of them so far as the system of examination and holding them to account is concerned. It is stated tonight that the President now favors the change and the plan proposed will be embodied in a bill to be drawn under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with Mr. Cleveland's approval and endorsement. The measure will come from the committee in due time, and the influence of the administration will be used to press it through Congress and secure its enactment.

ONE THOUSAND VICTIMS.

Additional Reports of the Great Storm are Almost Incredible.

Destitution and death to an extent that has not heretofore been reported is the condition resulting from Sunday's terrible storm. The number of the dead when completed will barely fall short of 1,000. The greatest loss of life is on the Sea Islands. The seven thousand remaining inhabitants are in desperate straits, being in need of food and other necessities of life. Their crops and stores were entirely destroyed. The hurricane seemed to lift the sea from its bed and bore it fifteen miles inland. Nothing could withstand the force of the wind and waves, and the evidences of the tempest, seen on every hand, are pitiable.

A son captain at Beaufort says he never saw anything to equal it, and believes the wind must have been blowing a hundred and twenty miles an hour when the greatest velocity was reached. Every house either partially or wholly demolished that was in the path of the storm. Steamships were blown upon dry land, trees were hoisted and scattered about, and at intervals dead bodies were found, while over upon the waves would cast ashore one or more lifeless forms, swollen, distorted and bruised. The Coroner had to swear in a half-dozen deputies, one for each of the islands where death was reported. It is said that one of these deputies held an inquest over seventy-eight people. While the inquest was being held seventy-eight bodies, swollen and fast decomposing, were waiting internment at the hands of their white and colored friends who had escaped death so narrowly.

Some of the islands have not yet been heard from at all, while of those heard from at all, while of those heard from there was not a single one which did not increase the death toll. On each of these the death rate was large, but in many instances the numbers can not be ascertained. Many of the bodies were beyond recognition when found, while others were buried in unknown. There are only two steamers at Beaufort now, and both are chartered by the Port Royal and Augusta railroad. This prevents passage between the islands. The Coroner, however, and Collector of the Port, ex-Congressman Small, are compiling the record as fast as possible.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1.—S. S. Freidling, of the wholesale grocery firm of S. Guckenheimer & Son, returned from Beaufort tonight on a special tug, having left there yesterday morning. Mr. Freidling said that at least 800 persons were drowned on the islands in that vicinity, and that when all reports are in upward of 1,500 will be found to have perished. Up to yesterday the Coroner had held inquests on 300 bodies, thirty-seven of which were buried in one pit and fifty in another. It is impossible to

CONVICT LABOR.

The Proposed Chair Factory Will Be Established in the Penitentiary.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 4. The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners met at 12 o'clock today and is now in session. Before them is the report of Treasurer Hale, the committee of one to whom was referred the proposition of the Illinois and the local firm for the output of the proposed chair factory. Maj. Hale's report recommends the establishment of the proposed chair factory in the penitentiary of such capacity as to employ 600 convicts and produce an output of \$20,000 per month, and advises the acceptance of the proposal of Messrs. Norman and Hubbard, of Frankfort, which has been modified so as to guarantee with satisfactory bond the placing of \$18,000 per month of the product and more as the trade may demand. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the output will be convict labor, or fifty cents per head per day for 600 convicts.

The board adopted the report and the State will at once proceed to business with a guarantee that all the chairs it makes for the next twelve months will find a ready sale.

HELD UP.

A Train Held up in Kansas by Three Nervy Men.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—At about 4 o'clock this morning the east-bound passenger train on the St. Louis and San Francisco road, in charge of Conductor Mills, was held up by highwaymen at Mound Valley, a flag station a short distance west of Oswego, Kan. An express messenger was killed and the passengers were robbed. The train had stopped to take on passengers. As the train was ready to move, two men sprang from the platform to the tender and ordered the engineer to pull out until told to stop. The engineer and firemen were covered with rifles, and obeyed orders.

It was at this point that Messenger C. A. Chapman was killed. One of the highwaymen looked around the side of the car, and saw the messenger standing in the door of his car. The robber fired, and the messenger fell. The other two men, who were going about two miles, the engineer was ordered to stop, and the engine crew were locked in the baggage car with the baggage.

The robbers then went through the passenger coaches and made the passengers hold up hands while they were robbed.

SIX NECKS IN THE NOOSE.

The Law Has Its Timing With Murderers in South Carolina.

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 1.—George Turner was hanged here at 12:57 p. m., today. Turner was a handsome man, fifty years old, weighing over 200 pounds. He was the owner of a cotton factory and was worth \$50,000. Several years ago he killed two men at different times, but got clear through false witnesses. He dragged his sister-in-law and seduced her, after which, in a quarrel with her brother, Ed Finger, he killed him with a pistol while a negro was holding him. For three years he spent his wealth trying to evade the death penalty.

Laurens, S. C., Sept. 1.—Wade Cannon and George Bowers, colored, were hanged here today for arson. At the same time John Ferguson was executed for wife-murder. There were no sensational incidents.

Berkeley, S. C., Sept. 1.—Oscar Johnson, an all-around murderer, was hanged here today for killing Henry Weisman, white, and his wife, Henry Ewing was also hanged for killing a man in a quarrel about the latter's wife. Johnson was strangled and his contortions were terrible.

Spaced No One.

Laurens, Ky., Sept. 2.—After a session of two weeks the grand jury of the Garrard Circuit Court has adjourned. The way it handled the transgressor was a caution. The foreman and several jurors were members of the Law and Order Temperance League, and the "Blind Tiger" demand of the burg was given "knock out" without gloves.

It found 125 indictments in all, 53 of which were for selling liquor unlawfully, 3 for carrying concealed weapons, 3 for gaming, 2 for assault, 1 for selling cigarettes to minors, under the new Kentucky law, 2 for malicious shooting and wounding, 2 for furnishing liquor to minors, and 2 for grand larceny. City Attorney J. Mott Rothwell was indicted for an assault on the public administrator Hubbs during the recent bond option contest.

The Origin of Cholera.

India is undoubtedly the home of cholera. So far as history goes it also appears that cholera was originated in that country by the miasma, or pilgrimages, which used to be made annually to the shrines of certain gods in what is now known as the Province of Orissa, in the Bengal Presidency. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims used to flock to the temple of Juggernaut from all parts of Hindostan, says the St. Louis Republic. Within a stone's throw of the temple there was an enormous tank or lake, which covered two acres of ground and was reached by deep flights of steps called "ghats." These steps were surrounded by temples subsidiary to those of the main-giraffe Juggernaut, and thither the votaries of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, or of Ganiquette, the elephant-headed god, or Siva, the great destroyer, wended their way. They bathed in the tank, drank its water (which was normally covered by a thick green scum of vegetation), and lived on its edges, with results that can be imagined. Then a new disease appeared, which specially claimed beneath the wheels of Juggernaut's car. Whither, by the aid of the India, then over Europe by way of the Persian Gulf and the Volga, and lastly into America, at each stride claiming hundreds of thousands of victims. That tank in Orissa has been cleaned out by the officers of the Government of India, and pilgrims are absolutely enjoined from ascending near it. The result is that cholera has disappeared from the once sacred vicinity. At other places of sacred pilgrimage, which were wont to be the congregation points of miasma, such sanitary precautions have been taken as have banished outbreaks of cholera. If cleanliness is next to godliness, then godliness is next to health, and, of course, is the antidote to disease of the form of cholera. The sanitary arrangements perfected by the Government of India around the tanks of Orissa, and all such similar sacred tanks, achieved more for the welfare of the people than all the bell-ringing at the heads of the gods in Hindostan. The multitude might pray, when disease afflicts it, might, to hold mayonnaise, the monkey god, but their prayers for succor were vain and devote cleanliness, stepped in and took command of the situation.

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Jerseys vs Shorthorns.

THE DIFFERENCE.

From May 15 to May 30 inclusive, a period of fifteen days, at the World's Fair contest, twenty-five short Jersey cows consumed feed to the value of \$68.14. At the same time and place twenty-five short Shorthorn cows consumed feed to the value of \$95.55. In the case of both breeds the cows were selected by their representative friends, and fed and cared for by representatives chosen by them. Feed was furnished ad libitum and charged at the same stated price to each lot of cows.

The real question up for discussion was which breed (Guernseys were also in the debate) could utilize their food to most profit.

It was called a dairy contest and cheese was the special product manufactured, but it was found necessary, in order to emphasize the value of breeders of general-purpose cattle, to make the illogical concession and compare that the loss or gain in live weight should be accounted for at the rate of 15 cents per pound. The by-product of which was also duly credited to each breed at eight cents per hundred pounds. The cheese was credited according to quality at price which averaged 13.1 cents for the Jerseys and 13 cents for the Shorthorns.

The result of the fifteen days' test resulted in giving out as follows:

1451.76 lbs. live weight gain.
327.00 lbs. live weight gain.
Total, 1778.76 lbs.

SHORTHORNS.

1077.00 lbs. live weight gain.
709.00 lbs. live weight gain.
Total, 1786.00 lbs.

On practically the same value of feed, the Jerseys make 374 pounds more cheese and 382 pounds less gain in live weight. This is, as near as may be, an average of one pound per cow per day. That is to say, while the general purpose cow was gaining one pound in live weight per day, valued at 15 cents, her special purpose sister was sending to market one pound of cheese, valued at 13.1 cents.

A daily difference of 8.9 cents in favor of the special-purpose cow, adding that the gain in live weight could be converted into cash. But, in fact, this gain in live weight is a good deal like some of the assets in the suspended banks, hard to realize on.—Hoard's Dairyman.

My opinion is that, if the farmers are not forced to sell the great bulk of their wheat crop during the first movement of the crop, they will get good prices for the present crop. It looks to me that, taking the best accounts we can get from the winter wheat crop and the probable yield of the spring wheat crop, the United States will not produce on the Atlantic seaboard a bushel of wheat more than will be needed for our own consumption, and that the only amount we will have to spare for export is the surplus left over from the last two crops. Our visible supply is about 10,000,000 above the minimum which it ever reached.

The following is the opinion of Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, the head of the great flour-milling concern in the world, as to the wheat outlook:

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HAWLEY'S

Little Cyclone Clothes Washer!

A perfect wonder and a joy to every household, making wash day one of pleasure instead of dread and drudgery which thousands of mothers will testify to all along the line.

Positively the Best and Cheapest Washer ever offered to the Public for the following Reasons:

FIRST.—It is the most durable. SECOND.—It requires less labor. THIRD.—It will do a greater variety of work. FOURTH.—It will do the same amount of work in less time than any other without wearing the clothes, or pulling or shrinking the flannel. It is less cumbersome, weighing only two pounds.

The principal feature of this Washer is in forcing the hot water and suds through the clothes by compressed air. DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE WASHER: Have the water nearly boiling, and plenty of it, so that your clothes will be loose in the tub, that the water may be submerged through them; work the Washer from three to five minutes for each tub. Do not pound or beat, but press, wring them out and snap them again; return the clothes to the tub and pour on plenty of boiling water and use the Washer as before. You do away with boiling the clothes, as the second washing is the boiling process. Use the machine for rinsing.

With this wonderful little Washer you can wash from the finest lace to the heaviest bed quilt, blanket or carpet and can wash fifty pieces in the same time that it requires to wash one, provided the vessel is large enough. This Washer can be used in a common bucket, tub or barrel. One woman can take this Washer and do the same amount of washing in one hour that it would take three women half a day to do. When through using the Washer, it can be hung up against the wall or stored up in the corner of the room, and can always be found in perfect working order.

Following the above directions and you will be surprised and delighted to see how clean your clothes are, how quick you have got through with your washing without breaking your back or spending half a day over a washboard and rubbing your knuckles to pieces. For infantile washing it is a long sought desideratum, as there is no handling required.

When once you give this Washer a trial you will have no other, for it not only saves labor, but it will save its cost in the wear of clothes in the first month's using. All will admit that clothes are worn out more on the washboard than by personal wear. For further investigation into the merits of this little wonder, we ask for an opportunity to do your washing free of charge, and convince you beyond a doubt.

THE PRICE OF THIS WASHER IS ONLY \$3.00.

Thus Placing it Within the Reach of Every Family.

Our agent will call on you and exhibit at your homes a sample Machine as soon as possible. A critical examination is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of its merits. Leave your orders at the Hardware Store of Pierce & Son and they will receive prompt attention.

Cyclone Washer Manufacturing Co.,
Marion, Kentucky.

YOU and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold and it will do the same for you.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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THE BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS COLLEGE AND LITERARY INSTITUTE. PUPILS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME. The Business, Short Hand, Teachers' Training, Telegraphy, Penmanship and Type Writing Courses are thoroughly taught. Hundreds of graduates holding the positions of students, related to positions.

Carrsville School, Carrsville, Ky.

Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic branches taught upon the latest and best Normal principles.

All those who contemplate teaching will do well to investigate this practical School.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION. HEALTHFUL LOCATION. CHEAP BOARD. GOOD BUILDING.

CHAS. EVANS, B. S., Principal. MISS FLORENCE SENIOR, Assist.

AUCTION SALE.

I will on Monday Sept. 11, 1891, at my residence, the Porterhouse near the depot, sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of my household and kitchen furniture, and one excellent milk cow.

Mrs. J. E. Browner.

Rates To The World's Fair. Call on agents of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway before purchasing your tickets to Chicago. Direct connection made with all lines via Louisville. Good service and best of attention shown to passengers. For further information, address H. C. MORDUE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

